## Vermant Enrmer ROYAL CUMMINGS. ST. JOHNSBURY, VT.

C. HORACE HUBBARD, Agricultural Ed'r P. O. Address, Springfield, Vt.

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Valuable Location. out 12 acres of Land, one-half in a hard wood by and the halance good tilage land, with a good ing lot on the same, and privilege to running. One-half mile from Newport Depot. For fur-particulars inquire of Royal Cummings. or of the subscriber at Newport, COHODEN CUMPLINGS.

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L. O. RICHARDS.

St. Johnsbury, Aug. 21, 1876.

FARM FOR SALE.

on the pisce.
J. A. R. GLIDDEN, East Cabot, Vt.

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Cider Mills & Presses. TWELVE DIFFERENT SIZES AND Patterns, embracing all the best cids made, both hand and power. Cider Mill Screws,

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faire, same years, and have repeatedly takes, and faire to take the super hours at any and every tion where presented. What the newspapers say of us: Poultney, (Fr., Journal, "It is the best machine of kind in uso.

ts kind in use,

Massachusetts Pinnakman.—The true could be filled
Massachusetts Pinnakman.—"Pages could be filled
with many glowing praises of the true machine."

A. B. Williams of Bradford, Ph., writer.—The machine I bought of your gives entire satisfaction to all
who have employed it, having threshed the past season
30, not husbort of different plants of grain.

Warren Schemes, Cream Points, N. Y., states he made
the last threshing \$500 free from expense.

A. B. Carek, Walteshil, N. Y., states that he made
last threshing season free from expense \$100.

A. Sociale, Cambridge, N. Y., states he threshed
2,000 basheds in 55 days.

For Price-List and Circulars address the

aginary pictures of them and making the foot-ball of speculation. It is a fraud very good.

Of cattle there was a great number, many

R. J. Jones of West Cornwall, who has been breeding Merinos thirty-two years, made his first exhibition of Merinos at the Ver- and I. T. Paris of Fairfax, also a choice mont state fair, this fall, showing 26 head, berd owned by W. F. Kay, Phillipsburg, P. He showed us four blue ribbons (first prizes), Q. Curtis Wheeler of Fairfax had four head and also won a gold medal for the best flock and L. A Jackson of Milton, ten, all good

October 3-5; also to the Ascutney Agri- to own. Showing lesser numbers of fine cultural Association's third annual fair, animals were W. F. Kay, A. A. Moore, to be held at Windsor, Sept. 19-21; also East Berkshire; C. K. Gray, East Montthe premium list of the Windham County Agricultural Society, at Newfane, Oct. 4-5. Ellis, Westminster; R. G. Hill, Elmore;

Mr. Adam L. Fisher of Merino, Pa., em- lard, Stockbridge, and others. ployed eight brothers named Heffinger, of the same township, whose ages varied from 19 to 41 years, and whose average height is six dolph; Joseph Battelle, Ripton, and smaller Herald adds the unnecessary statement that Fairfax; E. R. Frost, East Highgate; L. A. they are in sound health. Invalids don't Pierce, Fairfax, and others. mow four acres a day in these times of mow-

The American Agriculturist says the in time. Do not, as you value your farms, lbe., that could not well be beaten, and C. let a seed ripen. When it is once fairly es- W. Brewnell's five-year-old fat oxen from tablished a farmer must leave. We have Williston tipped the beam at 4,585 lbs. seen farms in Delaware and states south of that There were many other oxen, steers and rendered absolutely untenantable by this

A writer in the American Agriculturist xpresses surprise that Charles L. Sharpless an eminent breeder of Jersey cattle, should couple Dairy-maid, a cow imported at great cost, and which had been bred with extraordinary care to retain with her solid colors. great milk and butter qualities, with a black and white piebald ball, though in form, milk mirror and pedigree he was all that could be desired. He hardly knows another breeder in the country who would not condemn him as a calf for his color alone. Nevertheless Mr. Sharpless will sell his bull calves for more than other breeders can get for their heifer, and the butter record of his herd is so high as to make it almost heresy to ques-

# Vermont State Fair.

The Vermont state fair just concluded, at St. Albans, has been a conspicuous success. The fair was held on Bellevue Park, about mile out of the town, which is fitted up with the usual conveniences for a fair. The exhibition of live stock was so much larger than usual that the commodious stalls proved quite insufficient, and a large num-

ber of cattle were obliged to stand out of loors. But the weather was so favorable that they suffered no discomfort. The exhibition of agricultural implements and machinery was, as usual, made out of doors, except that a few of the exhibitors provided themselves with awnings. There was hardly room enough for convenient arrangement and display in this department, but all the ground being utilized to the best advantage, no fault could be found. Mr. S. G. Holyoke of St. Albans, one of the board of directors of the society, has rendered enthusiastic and efficient service in preparing the grounds and buildings in advance, and caring for them during the fair, involving many weeks of labor. The officers of the society all performed their duties with fidelity." The people of St. Albans cooperated in advancing the interests of the fair and the public came out in great numbers to enjoy the farmers' holiday and share the instruction afforded by the farmers' exhibition.

The attendance on the second day was very large. From the judges' stand, which commands a bird's eye view of the whole ground, the scene on Wednesday at the hour of the address, was most inspiring. The gallery was packed full. The space in front and the track, which extend to the judges' stand, a distance of some 100 feet, was filled for a long distance with a mass of peoplo; the area within the track was nearly covered with carriages and pedestrians, while the space away to the cattle stalls at the north, and the gate at the south was alive with a moving throng of people. In all this congregation, there was the most perfect quiet and good order, every person appearing to take all the enjoyment afforded by the occasion, and with a courteous regard for the rights and feelings of others. It was an occasion for pride when the editor of the New England Farmer expressed his surprise at the entire absence of gambling, drinking, noise and disturbance, and asked for an explanation of the, to him, novel sight saying it would be impossible to hold a fair in his own state with such a gathering without those unpleasant adjuncts. May the virtuous and order-loving character of our people always be as apparent to the stranger within our gates.

It was noticed that many visitors who came for a day brought their lunch baskets, and the little groups gathered at noon here and there, under some friendly shade to enjoy a lunch more satisfactory than any money can buy, was one of the most pleasing features of the day, and excited the envy of these who were obliged to submit to hotel these who were obliged to submit to hotel is ever done, writes us that good farms can charges or the inevitable elbowing, soiled be had within ten miles of that place, for linen and scanty fare of the "restaurants."

The Exhibition of Live Stock was the largest and fullest that has been made at the state fair for many years, and was as a whole, exceedingly meritorious. Other duties filling the time while the horses were paraded on the track, and it being at the Berkshire county fair.

The American Agriculturist arraiges the impossible for one poor mortal to be every preeders and dealers in fancy Shorthorns for where, we did not find time to visit many of esorting to fictitious sales, publishing im- the stalls to examine the horses. But the aginary pictures of them and making them display in that department was reported as

very fine animals, and nearly all good.

Of Ayrshires there were the well-known and choice herds of L. S. Drew of Burlington

Among Shorthorns, were the herds of We are in receipt of complimentary tick- L. C. Fisher of Cabot : Heman Hopkins of ats to the 25th annual fair of the Orange Montgomery; G. S. Reynolds of Burlington, County Agricultural Society at Bradford, either of which any breeder might be proud pelier; ex-Gov. Smith, St. Albans; J. E. Peter Robinson, Lacole, P. Q.; M. A. Bal-

Jerseys were well represented by the herds of Gov. Smith; Royal Carter, Ranset, to mow a 32 acre field of cats. They numbers by Peter Robinson, Lacole, P. Q.; ent the field down in a day. The Reading O. M. Tinkham, Promfret; L. D. Roberts,

Geo. Davis, East Montpelier monopolized the show of Devons with six head of fine

Brigham & Van Sicklen, Burlington horse nettle," Solanum Carolinense, is prob- showed a yoke of matched yearling steers ably the worst weed in the country, and more and a yoke of matched two-year-olds, to be dreaded than the Canada thistle. It Devons, that were a rich sight. Joseph Balis the toughest of all weeds to kill, but re- lard, Georgia, had a yoke of matched Shortpeated and persistent cutting will destroy it horn three-year-old steers weighing 4,166 grade cattle, of which we have no notes.

The Collection of Sheep was large and very creditable to Among the Merinos was noticed the well known and very choice flocks of A. E. Per-Addison; and R. J. Jones, Cornwall.

The Southdowns were shown by C. K Grav, East Montpelier; W. F. Kay, Canada; and H. O. Smith, Pomfret. R. G. Hill, Elmore, made a very fine display of Cotswolds, as did Peter Robinson, away the year before. Lacole : H. C. Kibbe, Brookfield : H. C.

Flagg, Braintree; Henry W. Davis, Alburgh Springs; and G. P. Conger, Georgia. The swipe were more numerous than for

Davis, East Montpelier, and Silver Spangled Hamburghs and Pekin Ducks of Eddie Fassett of Enosburgh.

Of farm crops there were scarcely any and of fruits and vegetables but a small assortment. Butter and Cheese, a good assortment

N. Y., had a light sweep power of moderate cost. The Ames Plow Company had their usual variety, (it would be easier to tell what they had not than what they had). Walter A. Wood, Hoosie Falls, showed a sweep rake reaper, which must inevitably come into use in Vermont, a mower with reaper attachment, and a Wood mower. There were half a dozen different mowers and as many sulkey rakes. The Tiger Rake (strange name) appeared to be a good, strong one, easily operated, and the Gleaner has been proved to be all of that, at least. Swivel plows were there in great variety, some of them proved good, and others ready and willing, but none yet that suits our own eye like the Holbrook. Everett & Small showed, besides the last named, the Bradley's Riverside Harrow (a smoothing harrow or an upright tooth harrow), Archer rake and Matthew's garden drill and hand cultivator. Among dairy implements were a variety of churns, a butter worker with foot power, and several pans and coolers. The Excelsior churn is something like the Oscillating churn. There were several exhibitors of carriages, among them Arthur Brown of Rutland, who showed the Marston Wheels, having the most perfect hub that can be made. Lessor's patent axle, shown by E. Wilder, Swanton Center; attracted much attention on account of the facility of removing the wheel without turna nut and the perfect exclusion of dust and

goods, organs, furniture, stoves, and fancy articles, which neither time nor space will permit us to even mention.

The annual address by ex-Gov. Frederick Smith of New Hampshire, was delivered on Thursday. Judged by the closing sentences which we heard, it was a very good sample of agricultural fair oratory.

Though the fair was counted a success yet when one thinks what fairs might be if the farmers themselves would generally take an active part in making their full and valuable exhibits of all products of the farm, he can but sigh for the good time coming in

the dim future. A New Englander in Shenandoah, Ia., where "the soil will last a century without enriching," where sowing, planting, and culfrom \$20 to \$30 an acre, and "there is plenty of room for more New England element.' The crops will be good, and the farmers are

Harris Lewis of Herkimer County, N. Y. and lately president of the New York state A Pompton (N. J.) man of 92 was born, Agricultural Society, will deliver the address always has lived and has just died in the

For the VERNONT PARKER. Care of Newly Grafted Trees.

At the risk of repeating some things will venture a few words upon the above

work proves a failure.

The success of grafted trees depends very may receive. The scions may have been failure because of after neglect.

The tree should receive scions enough to make a full top; this can be done without has committed no felonious act, and pours njury if small limbs, only those one inch or forth for an hour its matin song, reminding taken to so distribute the scious as to form an even, well-balanced head, and no branches that does not forget to return and nest under which cross each other or grow toward the centre of the tree should be grafted.

In order to set the necessary number of scions the tree will receive all the pruning equired for the time being. During the near the scion should be rubbed or cut off. beauty, of a greyish color, and but little Success will be much more certain if this is smaller than the pigeons. Perhaps its covattended to, as the natural sprouts, if allowed ness-for it is a shy bird-has magnified to remain, will rob and starve the seion both the quality of its music and its loveliwhich instead of making a full, vigorous ness, and drawn out a little excess of rhetgrowth will remain small and stunted, oric. But how could he write, "Thou hast With this care allow the trees to remain an- no sorrow in thy song," when its song is exetil the season of growth has closed, until, cuted in the minor scale, short, abrupt, reperhaps, the fall of the leaf. Then prune minding the listener of dirges, owls and way a portion of the branches, not all as "melancholy days," instead of the joy and is practiced by some, for this course destroys thanksgiving that flow from the throat of the too suddenly the balance between the top robin and boboliuk? And then this poet and root, and frequently causes the death of goes off in eestacy, "O, could I fly, I'd fly the tree. About one-half the natural with thee," as if this solitary bird's requiem

ment to decide which branches to cut and and full of rapture. which to leave; the novice will be pretty It may not be generally known that this sure to leave the wrong ones. Take out the | bird is under an indictment for laziness and larger limbs which are growing near the crime—the crime, as in human bipeds, growscions; in experienced workmen seem afraid ing out of the laziness. According to kius and E. A. Fuller, both of Pomfret; J. to meddle with these and consequently leave Goldsmith she generally lays but one egg, Q. Stickney, Whiting ; J. T. Stickney, Shore- them, the result being that after another and this in the nest of some other bird. If ham; H. C. Burwell, Bridport; L. P. Clark, year's growth these branches are much this was the whole accusation it would be larger than the stock containing the scion more tolerable. But she is too lazy to sit and their removal thus causes an ugly wound, upon her egg, generally laid in the nest of while the scion, themselves will be small and the water-wagtail, after devouring the eggs

But one scion should ultimately be after her nest is possessed by the cuckoo, the Not a large show of Poultry for a state With this precaution both may be allowed to thrown out to perish, while the intruder is fair, but very good in quality. Conspicuous grow one or two seasons longer, or until the fed and nourished until it can take care of among them were the Light Brahmas of Geo. growth of the two scions completely covers itself. the end of the grafted stock when the weaker one should be cut entirely away.

tendance all, or nearly all of the remaining natural growth may be removed; if any is Farm Implements and Machinery were allowed to remain it should be removed at plentiful. The Gray horse powers and the close of the third cas , when the tree, threshers so well known to the readers of the if properly worked at the beginning, will FARMER, also similar machines of the St. have a full, well-formed, vigorous head and Albans Foundry Co., and Wm. Sampson, be in much better condition than it would East Berkshire, were of the endless chain have been, had two or three seasons been pattern, while Taylor Bros., Brasher's Falls, spent in setting the scions. J. H. P.

# For the VERNORY FARMER.

How All Signs Failed. Were there ever so many promises made and broken, in the same length of time, as during the almost unprecedented warm weather of July and August? I allude to the "signs of rain," which promised us so frequently, the desire of our hearts, and as often failed to grant it. The good old signs which, from time immemorial, have been believed and trusted in, as implicitly as the predictions of the almanac-makers, were of no account whatever; and what purpose nature could have in thus abusing our confidence in her own indications, and holding out hopes only to be disappointed, passes my comprehension. The sound of the car whistle on a railroad some miles distant, mocked us almost daily. A pine tree near the house, which had been wont to discourse sorrowful music just before a storm, sighed and mouned enough to dissolve a neighborhood in tears. A peculiar whistling of the wind through a wing of the house was never known to fail as a precursor of rain-neither was the sound of carriage wheels passing over a bridge at too great a distance to be heard, except in that state of the atmosphere favorable to such an event. The birds flew low. The water boiled out of the pot. The fire ran along the inside of stove doors and griddles. The cats and dogs ate There was a fine display of manufactured grass. The peacocks screeched. A smell of smoke pervaded unused rooms. The leaves of trees blew upward exposing their under surfaces, for hours together. The sun arose in a cloud. The peculiar form of clouds known as "thunder-heads," and greeted as harbingers of showers, were of frequent occurrence, but proved false-"false like the rest," Now what are we common people going to

do? We, who are not scientific, and to whom Gen. Myers' "Probabilities" come a day too late. Our case is particularly deplorable, inasmuch as the moon which, notwithstand ing her changeableness, was a great reliance when other things failed, it is asserted by our wise men, is in no way responsible for the weather; (having edough to do, probably, in attending to that daily duty of hers in the matter of the tides), and consequently is as innocent of producing storms as of casting a baleful influence over the farmers' crops, or spolling the housewife's soap.

If you, Mr. Editor, can throw any light on such a dark state of things, please do so. M. P. Rice.

A Pompton (N. J.) man of 92 was born,

For the VERNORY PARMER.

This bird seems to have received its full which you may already have published, I share of panegyric from poetic and prose writers, notwithstanding its musical talent is inferior to that of many birds, and some of its babits are of a questionable character. ty, who procure grafting done allow their Its music is a plaintive minor; and its song trees to remain with but little after care and is short, consisting of but three notes. These, then find fault with the grafter because the repeated from some thicket in a coarse, guttural monotony are not destitute of pleasurable emotions; yet they are excelled by nuch upon the after treatment which they many birds that come to spend the summer with us. The seng of the cuckoe is by no The wilting, or partial drying, should never well set in good thrifty trees and yet prove means equal in rapturous melody to the music of the robin that perches upon the nearest tree, having no occasion to hide, for it ess in diameter, are out. Care should be the sleeper that it is time to be up and stirring. Nor to that of the chattering swallow the ridge of the old barn, and give the owner its rapidly executed canto without

money or price, It is not strange that Logan should address this bird as the "beauteous stranger of ummer all sprouts which start on the stock the wood," for it is a bird of considerable branches should be taken away at this time. is a complete orchestra of soul-inspiring mu-It requires the exercise of some judg- sic, filling the listener with joy unspeakable

These young birds are said to require large amount of food, and if instinct did At the close of the second season if the not teach the young cuckoo in the "struggle seions have grown thriftily, which will be for life" to eject his foster-brothers, the the case if the tree has received proper at- parents would be unable to supply all, and a part must perish. The calamity most likely to fall upon the young cuckeo and endanger the existence of its species, is thus instinctively foreseen and prevented.

Some naturalists have denied that the American cuckoo lays her eggs in other birds' nests, while others as strenuously maintain it. It is asserted by Adolf Müller that the cuckoo, occasionally at least, lays her eggs upon the bare ground-and be appears to have evidence of a plural number-and sits on them, and supplies her young with food. But as there are no less than twentyeight sorts of them, it is probable that their habits and instincts vary, and have given rise to conflicting opinions. At the same time, nothing is better demonstrated than that some varieties of this bird are some times, if not always, parasitic. Indeed, strange as it may seem, and contrary to our views of animal instinct, the same species may have the flexible habit of preparing her own nest, and at other times of using the pest of other birds. This habit is not very common with several species of birds, particularly with the Gallinsceae. Our domestic fowls are not punctilious, but lay promiscuously together.

Here is a sketch of a young bird hatched a some ivy near the residence of an English gentleman, showing that the cuckoo i entitled to the credit of parasitic habits; also showing the gluttony and pugnacity of the young birds:

"It required the united efforts of the old birds from morning to night to satisfy his junger, and I never saw birds more inde fatigable. When the young cuckoo had nearly attained his full size, he appeared on the little nest like a giant in a cock-boat Just before he could fly he was put into a eage, in which situation the old birds connued to feed him, till by some accident he made his escape and remained in a high elm tree near the house. Here the water-wag tails fed him with the same assiduity for fortnight afterwards. This cuckoo was very pugnacious, and would strike with his wings and open his mouth in great anger whenever

Cautious in returning to its summer res dence, the familiar notes of the cuckoo indicate the sure advent of spring, and admonish the farmer that seed-time is upon him, But unfortunately, the natural history of this bird takes some of the poetry out of

Soiling Stock. The two varieties of red clover, large and mall, are extensively used both for soiling and grazing. The points which give them preference with dairymen are, the large amount of nutritious feed they yield, the rapidity with which their growth is renewed, their ability to endure drouth by reason of their long fusiform roots, and their well-

It is a question that must be settled by

green and succulent state, especially when chine several days before, and apparently not the growth is young and very rank, carries in its sap a property that modifies the flavor and quality of both butter and cheese. This forking it over laboriously by hand, in the property, whatever it may be, is often ear-ried into milk in such quantities, when clover enough to enable them to save at least a poris young and fresh, as to produce taint in the tion of the crop. In no case could I se milk and floating curds, and it is perhaps even hear of the use of the machine of all dentical with the cause of hoven. But this most needed in the emergency, and which peculiarity fades away as the plant ap- would have enabled these farmers to save proaches flowering, and, like the poison in parsnips, is destroyed by drying, or oven age and but trifling expense—I mean the im-wilting. Wilted, dried, or even steamed proved hay tedder. clover, produces more of the peculiarities of used with good advantage as a soiling plant.

be omitted. The prevailing practice among the best dairymen of New York and New England, is to commence soiling with green rye, clover, orchard grass, green oats, or fodder corn, before the grass has become much scanted, so that the herd shall at first depend about equally on grazing and soiling. In this way, no shock is felt in the feeding, and no shrinking in the milk occurs except the natural rease by distance from the time of coming in. Thus the herd is carried steadily along till relieved by an increased growth from fall rains, if perchance, they come.

Whatever course is taken by the farmer, ome provision must be made for keeping up the flow when grass first fails. If this not done, diminished milk and milk products must be expected the remainder of the season. After a cow is well along in the milking season, and especially if she is with calf, as she is very likely to be in August, if she not by any after feeding be brought up to give as much as she would have given had the flow been kept up all along. High feeding will then stimulate the growth of the fœtus, and the cow will run to flesh rather than milk. Earlier in the season, especially for a few weeks after coming in, the activity of the milk glands is such that they will rob the blood of the cow of what is necessary to supply her daily waste, and she will grow poor under their action if she is not abundantly fed. But later in the season those glands abate their activity, and the increasing vigor of the cow and her growing feetus, make the strongest draught upon her nutrition, and if there is any deficiency, it will be felt in the milk. Hence the great necessity of never slacking in the supply of feed after

the middle of the summer. If the fall feed comes in well and is abundant, extra feeding may not be required during the fall; but usually some succulent food, as fodder corn, pumpkins, apples or roots, will be required to keep the milk from dropping down too fast. In the absence of any such feed, wheat or rye bran will be while the scion, themselves will be small and weak, having been robbed by the large of this bird that her own may receive the branches which should have been pruned whole care of the credulous stepmother. If the water-wagtail should lay an egg or two of the milk, five or six pounds of the bran per day for each cow, wet and thrown on to allowed to grow in each stock. If both start instinct of the cuckoo has led her to the milk or over, for every pound of bran, and some coarse fodder, will make a pound of and grow thriftly the one which is to be re- nest of a bird whose young are too small and the milk will more than pay the cost of the moved should be shortened in at the close of feeble to contend with the pugnacious young bran and labor of feeding. Bran is excellent food for cows at any time when extra able to get from it more milk than from an equal cost of any other ground feed. It is better suited to warm weather than meal. As the weather becomes cool, if cows are all thin, meal may be profitably added. At any rate feed enough of some kind should be given to keep up both milk and strength all the fall. One of the worst errors a dairyman ever commits is to let a cow go into winter quarters drooping .- L. B. Arnold in

American Dairying.

A writer, who appears to know his busi-A cool head, and calm and steady nerves with a quick eye, will go far towards success in conflicts with even the most irritating animals. Moreover, never forget that influence on the animal creation than the not make much noise when having a connothing to any one else. Do not be shouting, "Get up !" "Whoa !" "Look out there !" and the like. Silence is a great virtue in a horse trainer. A low-voiced groom is worth his weight in gold about the stables.

A horse cannot understand sounds like a human being; and the less said to him, for the most part, the better. A few sounde, of course, are necessary; the word "whoa" bestop; it should never mean anything else in the colt's cars. It should be pronounced in a quick, sharp, imperative tone. It should never be drawled out or prolonged, after the o, as is often the case. Whoa means stop and when a colt hears it, he should stop, and stop in his tracks too.

known action as fertilizers. More butter after repeated losses and disappointments, only and cheese can be made from a given area of to be caught again by a damaging shower beclover than of grass, but the quality of fore the hay could be dried sufficient for getneither will be as good as when made from ting into cocks or barn. I think I must have school sick at ten o'clock in the morning He came next day, and as he entered exly rained hay, in a drive of twenty miles. local circumstances, whether the smaller and some fields as much as five or six acres might teen feet high, and never hurt himself more "Why," said the Neapolitan nobleman, " better product is more or less profitable than be seen bleaching in the numbine or soaking than to miss four or five seconds of the did not wish to make a noise about it, so a larger and inferior one. Clover, in its in the rain, just as it was dropped by the ma-

the greater part of their hay with little dam-

damaged, told me, when I suggested the use the machines in operation and he did not know of one being owned in the county. He chines exhibited there, but was so much ocupied in looking at the fine horses and cattle that he had no time to examine the implements. On my expressing the belief that one of these hav tedders would be of more benefit to him in a single season like the present, than three times the amount of its est, he seemed quite incredulous, and I had to assure him that I was not an agent and did not even know the name of one of the manufacturers, but I had seen the thing work, and knew what it would do. He then told fair; and I would advise others like him to

It should be understood that the tedder not only forks up the wet grass after it has been beaten down onto the wet ground, leaving it in good form for the sun and air to greatly hastened; and by keeping the machine actively at work after a shower, several acres of hay that has been wet may be repeatedly gone over and thereby dried in a few hours so as to be secured before night .-M. B. Batcham in Ohio Farmer.

Horse BLINDERS.-We never could se what vice or deformity lay in a horse's eye that should make it necessary to cover it up and shut out its owner from at least twothirds of his rightful field of vision. The poet says that old age looks backward, but fair is greater than the man who becomes we never heard of such an idiosyncrasy charged upon horses. The theory that horse is less apt to be frightened when shut out from everything behind him we suspect to be a fallacy, else saddle horses and war is as familiar with his own carriage as with his own tail, and as far as his "personal" fortitude is concerned, is no more disturbed by being pursued by one than another. As for other scarecrows that come behind, they are mostly familiar to the animal, and the more fally the horse can perceive them the more quietly does he submit to their approach. Then it is such a pity to cover up one of the most brilliant features of this most brilliant creature. The horse has borne such a hand in the civilization of this a disgrace to hide his form with embar-rassing toggery. No wonder we estimate the force in the world as horse power; no wonder the Romans and Germans, each in their own language, designated their aristocracy as riders; no wonder their de-cendants made chivalry a synonym for their due, and unblinded. The check-rein is another nuisance in harness-ware which has almost entirely disappeared from England,

the law if kindness stronger in its law of force. Remember this also: do fliet with a colt. Say little to him, and

The method is simple. Put your bridle onto your colt, buckle in a pair of long lines, and, taking position in the rear, start him again. After he has taken a few steps, say Whoa !" at the same time give him a slight twitch on the bit sufficient to cause him to stop. Do not be rude or harsh, but gentle and firm. Start him now again, and repeat the sound and the movement of the hand. The colt will eatch the idea, and learn what the sound means. Then you can go on, and teach him that it only means stop, but that it means stop instantly. A few days of this imple treatment will suffice to teach him of which can scarcely be over-estimated. If the colt is worth \$500 when broken in the horse for family service or for fast driving on the road, will gladly pay a hundred dollars extra, if the breeder can show to him that the colt will stop short in his tracks at the word; for he sees that, amid even the average risks and hazards of driving, such a power over the animal may prove of supreme

# The Hay Tedder.

For two seasons past, much damage has resulted to the hay crop in central and south-ern Ohio, from the occurance of showey weather for several weeks at having time. spent some days in Franklin and Delaware unties early in the past month, when about half the grass crop had been cut, but very little of it had been secured owing to the frequent rains; and yet there was a little sunshine almost every day, so that farmers were encouraged to persevere in their efforts, and sometimes to start the mowing machines again seen not less than a hundred acres of sceming-

One farmer who owns a good grass and its fresh condition, and in this way may be stock farm of 300 acres, and had much hay of the tedder, that he had never seen one of had attended several of the state fairs at Columbus and thought he had seen such mame he would look for it at the coming state

penetrate but by causing it to pass through the air, as is done by the revolution of the it out of the second story window against machine, the evaporation of the water is the sidewalk and chalk their dispatches on

the army having at last given it up by order of the commander-in-chief, Sir George Burgoyne. - Eng. pap.

experience with the disease writes: The only preventive and perfect cure known to to destroy the parasites which are so injurious to sheep. At that time I dipped in October or November; at length I found September a more suitable time, at which time foot-rot, as formerly stated, is very prevrot were comparatively few in number. I now dip, if weather permits, about the end of Febuary, which I find to be the most suitable time for the destruction of the parasites, and at the same time for the prevention of foot-rot. So perfect is the preventive and As to murrain or foot-and-mouth, "I have

as if there were a dozen a's, instead of one, a kind analogous to searlet fever or small- lars of the accident to his father! believe the whole system is affected in the feeting. same manner as the foot and mouth, only it is more apparent in these parts. In a case of small pox, for example, very severe pain is experienced in the feet, in consequence of the unyielding nature of the sole, the as to allow the inflamation to expand. In like manner the hoof must break up in both mouth and foot-rot. REARING CALVES WITHOUT MILE, -- AU English paper says: At the ordinary held age, thirty-three; school-teacher. at Congleton on the recent fair day Mr. Taylor, the landlord of the Lion and Swan disple treatment will suffice to the company, who say thoroughly the lesson, which, when well learned, he never forgets, and the real value method, as adopted by himself, of raising \$10,000?" "What! Who are you is

ordinary way, he is certainly worth \$600 calves some oatmeal is scalded, mixed with the frame, "You might hand me lifteen common brown sugar, and made into balls about the size of a hen's egg, one or two of the balls being given three times a day to the balls being given three times a day to the balls being given three times and two times get a little easier." "I can't lend you lor's plan of operation : Soon after a cow greedily. After the first three days the calf a shilling sir, or a cent sir, and I won't give chopped hay mixed with the bran or barley meal scalded. The calf, after a few trials eats the mixture voraciously. After the A Frenchman, while at Naples, was infirst three days, too, one quart of thin meal troduced at an assembly of one of the first gruel is given each calf. The young stock, ladies by a Neapolitan nobleman. While good prices, feed better than those fed in the from him. Soon after, being at another old way; no noise or bleating is heard among house, he saw a person taking souff out them. They are free from sickness and of his box. He turned to his friend: swelling. They grow rapidly and are soon "There," said he, "that man in blue, with turned out to grass. Mr. Talfor stated that gold embroidery, is taking snuff out of my he had reared twelve calves each year for box, stolen yesterday. Do you know him the last three years in this manner, thus effecting a larger saving of milk, which, as he care," said the other, "that man is of the had two or three cows only, was all required first quality." "I do not care for his qualfor the use of his hotel, while the plan only
involved him in a little extra trouble for the

my box again. I'll go and ask him for it." first first few days.

The recuperative forces of childhood are same day, fall off a seat sixteen or eigh-

# FACT AND FANCY.

Dental profauity-By Cuspid. How dencers are chosen-By ballot. Dance of the preservers-The can-can. An art easel-y learned-Portrait paint-

Housekeepers say the most difficult thing preserve this season has been the Ol

Buffalo will send as her mite offering to the centennial, a fourteen ton cheese, twelve feet high and bound with iron hoops an

inch thick. "Pompey, what am dat what goes when de waggen goes, stops when de wagen stops; it am no use to de wagen, and de wagon can't go without it?" "I gi it up, Clem." "Why de noise, ob course

An old bachelor having been laughed at by a party of pretty girls told them: "You are small potatoes!" "We may be small potatoes," said one of them, "but we are sweet ones !" "Seventy-seven holes in one pair

trousers," said Jones meditatively, "and yet Mrs. Jones said that no moth would ap-proach that camphor-wood chest for which paid twenty dollars. Can I, ah! Can I ever trust my soul's idol again ?" A chap was arrested in Philadelphia the

other day for stealing a clock. The judge told him as he had taken another man's time to begin with, he could now take his own time to reflect upon it, and sent him up for three months forwith.

They never use a bulletin board on th Worcester press. They merely take the insole out of the editor's slipper and lean

Stumbling into his room he sat down on the edge of the bed, and soliloquized thus: "Feet wet, tight boots, a sore on one hand an' a felon on to'ther, an' no boot-jack in z' house. S'ings got to be different. E'ther I mus' git married, else get a boot-jack Wha' shall I do."

One of the chief influences that preserve the political purity of our rural population is the belief that the man who is ducer of the biggest squash at the county statesman at the risk of getting into the pen-

A man killed another man's dog. The son of the man whose dog was killed, therefore, proceeded to whip the man who killed the dog of the man he was the son of. The man who was the son of the man whose dog was killed was arrested by the man who was assaulted by the son of the man

whose dog the man assaulted and killed. A young girl of Christie street was so horrified on reading of a man's dying from the effect of being bitten by another man, that she immediately had her left ear cauterized, and her "feller" quit calling in a week, saying he saw no fun in courting an iceberg.

According to a Louisville paper this the "Howdy, howdy, howdy?" dy?" "How do you do?" "Tollable." "How's all?" "Tollable." "Your folks well ?" "Tollable; how's yourn ?" lerable." "All for me this time?" "Sorter tollable."

George Eliot says that a young man's highest virtues. Let the horse be given his eyes first open to the world when he is in love. This is not always so. Usually it is when he is gone away frem home and had his washing sent out for the first time, and finds among it when it is returned an odd stocking with two red stripes about the top, and long enough to button around his neck.

An "able seaman" from Ardamurchan was at the tiller of his sloop one night, shortly Foor Roy.—A correspondent of the North after the introduction of colored signal lights British Agriculturist who appears to have on ships. A steamer was approaching and Archy saw the green and red light for the first time at sea. He astonished his shipme is a dip in a solution of arsenic. At mates by yelling out, "Hard a-port !—hard first my reason for dipping with arsenic was a-port! We're gaun richt intae the 'pothecary's shop at Gourcock."

mother for some to eat with his strawberries. She refuses. He appears resigned, but adds alent. I observed that in about two or gravely: "You know, mamma, what hapthree weeks after dipping, the cases of foot- pened round the corner? There was a lit tle boy, and his mother would not give him any sugar on his strawberries, and—"And—" "And next day he fell into "And next day he fell into a The latest story of a brave though childlike form, faithful at the post of duty, comes

Tommy is fond of sugar, and asks his

cure that in October I now dispose of my from Ohio. He was the son of a village draft ewes almost free from the disease. editor, and, having discovered a broken rail just outside of the town, sat for five hours not seen much of it, but what I have seen on a fouce near by, waiting for the train, so leads me to infer that it is an epidemic of that he might be the first to carry particupox, or as it were, a combination of these, I votion to the parental interest is very af-Victor Hugo, when about to make his journey in Germany which inspired his book,

'The Rhine," called at the office for his passports, when the following conversation took place with the clerk: "Your name, if covering of which must be thrown off, so you please?" "Victor Hugo." "Age?" as to allow the inflamation to expand. In "Thirty-three." "Profession?" The poet lifted proudly his Olympian front and repl with majesty, "Founder of my school."
"Very well. Write (turning to a clerk) -write out a passport for M. Victor Hugo A well to do citizen of Detroit almost had

of a ragged sidewalk tramp, who stopped No. sir, I can't sir ?" exclaimed the citizen. fed by hand, and in small quantities, with you a penny, sir." "Sorry both of us happened to be hard up at once," sighed the tramp and he continued his walk.

which Mr. Taylor obtains remarkably he was there his gold snuff box was stolen "Pray be quiet," said his friend, "and let me get it back for you." Upon this assurance the Frenchman went away, after invi-He came next day, and as he entered exclaimed, "There I have brought your sauff